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Dr. Palmer on Secession.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

You have spoken in just indignation of the beggling, whining, blubbering Southern politicians. Let us hear—let the people hear—what a Southern Parson says—the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, a native of South Carolina—and let their great heart throb to his stirring appeal.

"I have no doubt, read his magnificent address, of which some thirty or forty thousand copies have been printed, but all have not. Let me give a few paragraphs. The text is emphatically in point; mark it:

"Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law? [Psalm xciv. 20.] All the men of thy confederacy have brought thee even to the borders; the men that were at peace with thee have deceived thee, and prevailed against thee; they that ate thy bread have laid a wound upon thee; there is none understanding in him [Obadiah v.]

"So literally true are the words of the text, addressed by God to Edom, 'All the men of thy confederacy, the men that were at peace with thee, have deceived thee at the very time they have deceived amid around under us.' Even beyond this—the enriching commerce which has built the splendid cities and marble palaces of England as well as of America, has been largely established upon the products of our soil; and the blooms upon Southern fields, gathered by black hands, have fed the spindles and looms of Manchester and Birmingham not less than of Lawrence and Lowell. Strike now a blow at this system of labor, and the world itself totters at the stroke. Shall we permit that blow to fall? Do we not owe it to civilized man to stand in the breach and stay the upstart arm? If the blind Samson holds of the pillars which support the arch of the world's industry, how many more will be buried beneath its ruins than the lords of the Pharaohs? 'Who knoweth whether we are not come to the kingdom for such a time as this?'

Last of all, in this great struggle, we defend the cause of God and religion. The abolition spirit is undeniably atheistic. The demon which erected its throne upon the guillotine in the days of Robespierre and Marat, which abolished the Sabbath and worshipped Reason in the person of a harlot, yet survives to work other horrors, of which those of the French Revolution are but the type. Among a people so generally religious as the American, a disguise must be worn; but it is the same old threadbare disguise of the advocacy of human rights. From a thousand Jacobin clubs, here, as in France, the decree has gone forth which strikes at God by striking at all subordination and law. Availing itself of the morbid and misdirected sympathies of men, it has entrapped weak consciences in the meshes of its treachery; and now, at last, has seated its high priest upon the throne, clad in the black garments of discord and atheism, so symbolic of its ends. Under this specious air of reform, it demands that every evil shall be corrected, or society become a wreck—the sun must be stricken from the heavens, if a spot is found on his disc. 'The Most High, knowing his own power, which is infinite, and his own wisdom which is unfathomable, can afford to be patient. But these self-constituted reformers must quicken the activity of Jehovah or compel his abdication. In their furious haste they trample upon obligations sacred as any which can bind the conscience. It is time to reproduce the obsolete idea that Providence must govern man, and not that man should control Providence. In the imperfect state of human society, it pleases God to allow evils which check others that are greater. As in the physical world, objects are moved forward not by a single force, but by the composition of forces; so in his moral administration, there are checks and balances whose intimate relations are comprehended only by himself. But what reck they of this—these fierce zealots who undertake to drive the chariot of the sun? working out the single and false idea which rides them like a nightmare, they dash athwart the spheres, utterly disregarding the delicate mechanism of Providence; which moves on, wheels within wheels, with pivots and balances and springs, which the great designer alone can control. This spirit of atheism, which knows no God who tolerates evil, no Bible which sanctions law, and no conscience that can be bound by oaths and covenants, has selected us for its victims, and slavery, or its issue. Its banner-cries ring out already upon the air—'liberty, equality, fraternity,' which simply interpreted mean, bondage, confiscation and massacre. With its tri-color waving in the breeze, it waits to inaugurate its reign of terror. To the South the high position is assigned of defending, before all nations, the cause of all religion and of all truth. In this we trust we are resisting the power which was against constitutions and laws and compacts, against Sabbath and sanctuaries, against the family, the State and the church, which blasphemously invades the prerogatives of God, and rebukes the Most High for the errors of his administration, which, if it cannot snatch the reins of empire from his grasp, will lay the universe in ruins at his feet. It is possible that we shall decline the onus?'

This argument, then, which sweeps over the entire circle of our relations, touches the four cardinal points of duty to our-

self, to our slaves, to the world and to Almighty God. It establishes the mature and solemnity of our present trust, to preserve and transmit our existing system of domestic servitude, with the right unchanged by man, to go and root itself wherever Providence and nature may carry it. This trust we will discharge in the face of the worst possible peril. Though war, be the aggregation of all evils, yet, should the madness of the hour appeal to the arbitration of the sword, we will not shrink even from the baptism of fire. If modern crusaders stand in serried ranks upon some plain of Esdraelon, there shall we be in defence of our trust. Not till the last man has fallen behind the last rampart, shall it drop from our hands; and then only in surrender to the God who gave it.

The Union is henceforth to be on condition of vassalage. I say it with solemnity and pain, this Union of our forefathers is already gone. It existed but in mutual confidence, the bonds of which were ruptured in the late election. Though its form should be preserved, it is, in fact, destroyed. We may possibly entertain the project of reconstructing it; but it will be another union, resting upon other than past guarantees. 'In that we say a new covenant we have made the first old, and that which decayeth and waxeth old is ready to vanish away'—'as a vesture it is folded up.' For myself, I say that under the rule which threatens us, I throw off the yoke of this Union as readily as did our ancestors the yoke of King George III., and for causes immeasurably stronger than those pleaded in their celebrated declaration.

It is softly whispered, too, that the successful competitor for the throne protests and avers his purpose to administer the government in a conservative and national spirit. Allowing him all credit for personal integrity to these protestations, he is, in this matter, nearly as impotent for good as he is competent for evil. He is nothing more than a figure upon the political chess-board. Whether a pawn or knight or king will hereafter appear, still a silent figure upon the checker-board squares, moved by the hands of an unseen player. That player is the party to which he owes his elevation; a party that has signalized its history by the most unblushing perjuries. What faith can be placed in the protestations of men who openly avow that their consciences are so sublimated to be restrained by the obligation of covenants or by the sanctity of oaths? No; we have seen the trail of the serpent five and twenty years in our midst; twined now in the branches of the forbidden tree; we feel the pangs of death already begun as its hot breath is upon our cheek, hushing out the original falsehood, 'Ye shall not surely die.'

Hitherto the utterances have been through irresponsible men, or associations of men. But now the voice comes from the throne; already, before clad with the sanctities of office, ere the anointing oil is poured upon the monarch's head, the decree has gone forth that the institution of Southern slavery shall be constrained within assigned limits. Though nature and Providence should send forth its branches like the Banyan tree, to take root in congenial soil, here is a power superior to both, that says it shall wither and die within its own charmed circle.

What say you to this, to whom this great providential trust of conserving slavery is assigned? 'Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law?' It is this that makes the crisis. Whether we will or not, this is the historic moment when the fate of this institution hangs suspended in the balance. Decide either way, it is the moment of our destiny—the only thing affecting the decision is the complexion of that destiny. If the South loves before this throne, she accepts the decree of restriction and ultimate extinction, which is made the condition of her homage.

The position of South is at this moment sublime. It is a place which her to know her hour and her efforts, if the country, and the whole world will involve, indeed, temporary, when an interest—the dykes of Holland must be cut to save her from the troops of Philip. But I warn my countrymen the historic moment once passed, never returns. It shall arise in her majesty, and speak now as with the voice of one man, she will roll back for all time, the curse that is upon her. If she succumbs now, she transmits that curse as a bequest to posterity.

We may, for a generation, enjoy comparative ease, gather up our feet in our beds, and die in peace; but our children will go forth beggared from the houses of their fathers. Fishermen will cast their nets where your proud commercial fleet now rides at anchor, and dry them upon the shore now covered with your bale of merchandise. Sapped, circumscribed, undermined, the institutions of your soil will be overthrown; and, within five and twenty years the history of St. Domingo will be the record of Louisiana. If dead men's bones can trouble, ours will move under the matted curses of sons and daughters, denouncing the blindness and love of ease which have left them an inheritance of woe.

OPPOSED TO CONQUEST.—The New York World contains a letter from Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, from which the following is an extract: 'Now that some of the States have dissolved their connection with the Union, force is not to be employed against them. The whole theory of our Government is based upon the fact that no force is to be employed against members of individuals, however numerous, never against political communities or States. The Southern people are unconquerable. The race which people these States can never be held in bondage. New political systems must now be constructed, and let us hope that, under the guidance of him who sitteth upon the circle of the heavens, the South and the North may yet dwell together in peace.'

From the Charleston Evening News. The Issues Changed. At the commencement of the struggle between the North and South the abstract right of secession was the predominant question. That question has passed beyond the sphere of controversy. Secession has become a fact accomplished. It has become a practical reality, which cannot be met and counteracted unless by application of force. The question between the sections is non-coercion or peaceable secession. It is rapidly losing the aspect of Union by compulsion, and assuming the phase of the best mode of peaceful adjustment, by permitting peaceable secession. The border States, if not willing to acquiesce in the abstract right of secession, have arrayed themselves unmistakably against coercion, direct or indirect—whether by land or sea—whether through the use of military force or blockade. Who does not see the signs of this changed condition of the question, the consummation of peaceful separation and a Southern Confederacy, after a little more unavailing diplomacy.

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ABOLITION OF PORTS OF ENTRY AND BLOCKADE.—The Congress of the United States have resolved to consider the seceding States as still members of the Union. On this hypothesis if ports of entry are abolished in the seceding States the Constitution would, of course, be violated in giving the ports of certain States a preference over others. The same thing would apply to a blockade of the ports of a seceding State, while it is questionable whether foreign nations would permit the institution of blockade, which, according to the law of nations, means the application of force between nations in a state of war. The idea of imposing a large extent of coast, and thus cutting off commercial intercourse with a large part of the civilized world, is too absurd to be entertained for a moment, not to speak of the pretension to establish such a blockade with the insufficient naval means of the United States.

THE CRITTENDEN RESOLUTIONS.—We think from indications, that the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden will receive the assent of the Border States, and such support from the Middle and a few of the Eastern States as to insure their adoption; but the hitch is the amendment of Mr. Powell, extending the protection of slavery to future acquisitions of territory. This amendment threatens to destroy entirely this scheme of compromise. We have not the remotest conception that Middle or Eastern States will consent to this abandonment of the Chicago platform. The Border States, to be consistent, must, in their plan of pacification, look to the future as well as the present—regard principle as well as expediency in their arrangements; if they wish a permanent settlement of the slavery question. The South must not only have its right, entire and unimpeded, to enter with its slave property any Territory to be acquired hereafter, by purchase or conquest, but such property protected while in a Territorial condition, or agitation may be reopened and sprung upon the country whenever any such acquisition takes place.

EXECUTING THE LAWS.—The New York Journal of Commerce thus modifies the opinion it has recently expressed that it is the duty of the President under the constitution and laws of the United States, to execute all the laws and collect the revenue in every part of the country.

Under the Constitution and laws of the United States, it is the duty of the President to collect the revenue in all the ports, and to execute all laws in every part of the country. Such is his general duty, and he cannot be expected to perform impossibilities, and would not in our opinion be justified in attempts which must of necessity plunge the country into a civil war. But he should be relieved from the present embarrassment by Congress since the time has come, we think, when the seceding States must be recognized as de facto separate powers, and as such the relations between the general Government and those States are proper subjects for negotiation and arrangement, upon such basis as shall promise to best promote the happiness and welfare of the whole people.

RANGE OF COLUMBIAD SHELL GUNS.—The furthest range of a hundred-pound shell, even at an elevation of thirty-five degrees given to the gun, is 4,828 yards; the time of flight being thirty-five seconds. The great twelve-inch Columbiad, the largest gun made, loaded with twenty-five pounds of powder, a shell 172 pounds and the piece at an elevation of thirty-five degrees, has made a range of only 5,409 yards, the projectile copying thirty-two seconds in its flight. By increasing the elevation to thirty-nine degrees only 100 yards more was gained in the range. From the same gun, with a charge of powder twenty-eight pounds, a shell of 180 pounds and an elevation of thirty-five degrees, a range of 5,671 yards has been attained, and at an elevation of thirty-nine degrees a range of 5,761 yards (three and a third miles) which is the greatest that has ever been accomplished by any gun in our service. The flight occupied thirty-six seconds. The gun is, therefore, perfectly safe from the guns of Fort Sumter. If it were even within the furthest range of those guns, the angle of elevation necessary to accomplish such a distance is so extreme that to hit the city would be a matter of extreme uncertainty. The guns of Fort Sumter can only be raised to an elevation of thirty-three degrees, on account of the 'ascutators,' and consequently can do no damage beyond about two miles and a half.

A ten-inch Columbiad, at an elevation of thirty-three degrees, will throw a shell about three miles. There are no such guns in battery at Fort Sumter, and if there are any ascutators of that calibre, no such elevation could be had. The upper surface of the gun would strike against the top of the embrasure at an elevation far short of thirty-three degrees.

News from other States.

WASHINGTON, January 20. Several Southern Senators do not hesitate to declare that they will vote against Mr. Crittenden's proposition, when it comes up on Monday, knowing as they do that the Republicans never had any intention of allowing them to be submitted to the people, and they denounce any such attempt to deceive the country into a futile hope of continued confederation. The Republican Senators and Representatives openly assert that they will never adopt Mr. Crittenden's proposition; that after eight years of hard struggle for power, they are not disposed to yield a single point of the platform which they fought so hard to conquer upon. As a proof of this, although Mr. Cameron moved a re-consideration of Mr. Crittenden's proposition last Wednesday, he and every other Republican voted against the re-consideration on Friday.

All eyes are now turned towards Virginia, as there is no hope of a return of the seceding States, except upon a re-construction of the Union, which can only be attained by the prompt secession of all the border States. This is an impartial view of the case as it now stands here.

It is reliably stated that the garrison at Washington city will consist of three companies of Light Artillery, two of Cavalry, and five of Infantry. Several of these have already arrived here. Another company of Artillery will leave West Point for here tomorrow. The object of this unusual movement is said to be to hold the Federal property and archives in case of the secession of Virginia and Maryland, until negotiations are consummated for an equitable division of her public estate. After the inauguration of Lincoln, this force will be under his control, to use it in any way he may think proper. Besides these, there is a large force at Old Point and Fort Henry, altogether constituting a respectable body-guard for our 'Republican' President.

You may state it as an undoubted and settled fact, that Crittenden's compromise will not be adopted. Its pending in the Senate is only a Republican dodge to deceive the people.

RICHMOND, VA., January 20. The report from the Committee on Federal Relations was amended on Saturday, nominating the Commissioners to be appointed to the Southern States and to the Federal Government, as well as Delegates to National Convention proposed to be called at Washington. The report was agreed to, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That if all efforts to reconcile the unhappy differences between the two sections of the country should prove abortive, then every consideration of honor and interest demands that Virginia shall unite her destiny with her sister Slaveholding States.

The House of Delegates concurred in the report and in the amendment proposed above. The House, also, adopted the following: Resolved, That the interests of the Southern States are the interests of Virginia, and that no reconstruction of the Union can be permanent or satisfactory which does not secure to each section self-protecting power against invasion by the Federal Government, or by States.

BOSTON, January 18. The Legislature has unanimously passed resolutions tendering the President such aid in men and money as he may need to maintain the authority of the general government. The preamble declares that South Carolina has committed an act of war.

The Senate has passed a bill authorizing an increase of the volunteer military of the State. It will doubtless pass the House tomorrow by a large, if not unanimous vote. A bill was introduced in the House for the enrollment and equipment of 20,000 men, to be styled the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, to continue one year, and authorizes the Governor to tender their services to the President.

The Union demonstration here is to be a public meeting in Faneuil Hall. The Hon. Edward Everett is to be invited to speak. A memorial is to be submitted to Congress for the pacification of the existing difficulties, by such a compromise as may be deemed expedient.

Mr. Redpath is here, and denies that it is his intention to run off slaves.

ST. LOUIS, January 19. The House concurred in the slight amendments made by the Senate yesterday to the Convention Bill, and the bill was finally passed.

The amendment reads as follows: 'No act, ordinance or resolution shall be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this State to the government of the United States, or other State, until a majority of the qualified voters of the State shall ratify the same.'

Mr. Russell, the Commissioner from Mississippi, made a strong secession speech before a joint convention of both Houses of the Legislature last night.

TRENTON, N. J., January 19. The majority of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, reported a series of resolutions to the Senate, fully endorsing the Crittenden resolutions, and instructing the Senators of the State in Congress, and requesting the Representatives to support them. They will be discussed next week and passed by both Houses, no doubt. The committee also call upon Congress to order a National Convention in case Crittenden's or similar measures are not speedily adopted.

of the Government are interfered with. They have decided to report at an early day.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Dix, informs the House Committee that \$20,000,000 will be needed over and above the revenues from all sources, by next July, to meet the expenses of the Government. This will increase the debt of the Government to \$100,000,000.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, appeared in his seat in the House to-day.

Lieut. Lawton, who was at Pensacola, Fla., at the time of the surrender, arrived here to-day, and made his report to the War Department.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, has decided to offer in the Senate, next week, a proposition, reaffirming the principles laid down in the compromise measures of 1850. He proposes to organize the Territories on the doctrine enunciated in those measures.

WASHINGTON, January 22. There are serious apprehensions here of a collision between the militia of Alabama and Florida and the United States force in Fort Pickens. This fort is almost impregnable, or would be if properly garrisoned. There is one company of United States Artillery in it. The State troops are under the command of Major Chase, who was formerly in command of the fort as an officer of the United States army. There are probably one or two hundred United States troops now on their way to Pensacola, intended for Fort Pickens. The President has sent a messenger to the United States officers there not to provoke a conflict under any possible circumstances.

The bill proposed yesterday, authorizing the Government to suspend the mail service in the seceding States, meets with general favor among the Abolitionists and economists. I understand it was suggested by Preston King, of New York. The Southern members will offer no opposition to it.

A despatch has been received from Governor Pickens, stating that amicable relations have been restored between Anderson and the city Hayne will send despatches to Charleston by a special messenger this afternoon.—Mercury.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.—We learn from private S. B. Brewer, of the Metropolitan Guards, who has obtained a furlough and just returned from the head quarters of the army at Pensacola, that on Tuesday evening 1st, four hundred and fifty troops arrived at the Navy Yard from Mobile and Mississippi making in all present stationed in that immediate vicinity one thousand men. There are now on route near two hundred more from Auburn, Tuskegee and Greenville, who will probably arrive at the quarters to-morrow. Reinforcements, to the amount of 500 men, are also hourly expected from New Orleans, as well as some from Columbus, Georgia, and Harbour County, Alabama.

On Wednesday morning Commodore Armstrong of the Navy Yard, left on the steam sloop Wyandott for Boston.

An attack is hourly expected to be made on Fort Pickens. All parts are confident of success.—Montgomery Advertiser.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—Mayor Munro, of this city, has replied to an inquiry from Col. Chase, the commander of the Florida State forces, saying that two thousand men could be raised in the city in forty-eight hours, for the assistance of Florida, if the latter State would furnish the necessary equipments. The Governor has requested that the forces be sent in dated 6th or at excitement prevails here. Large meetings will be held to-morrow.

The pilots of the harbor of Pensacola have been prohibited from piloting any United States vessels into the harbor, under penalty of death. There is a vessel ashore fifteen miles East of Fort Pickens. She is supposed to be the Supply ship, with officers of the Navy Yard aboard.

It is expected that Lieutenant Slinger, the commander of Fort Pickens, will surrender that fortification. The Florida State forces have twenty-five heavy guns ready for service.

In the Legislature of Mississippi, the Committee on Southern Confederacy reported a series of resolutions to provide for a Southern Confederacy and the establishment of a Provisional Government among the seceding States, and also proposing the assembling of a Southern Convention at Montgomery, on the fourth of February proximo.

NEW YORK, January 22. Thirty-eight cases of measles, each containing twenty-four, and a quantity of powder and balls, were seized to-day, by the police, on the steamer Monticello, which was about to sail for Savannah.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, Jan. 22. The Senate has rejected the Personal Liberty Bill, by a vote of 21 to 9. The subject was calmly discussed in the House, but was postponed until Thursday.

RALEIGH, January 22. There is a wide difference of opinion in the Legislature as to the time of holding the State Convention, which may defeat the bill.

JUDGE SMALLEY'S CHARGE.—It is stated in connection with Judge Smalley's charge to the Grand Jury of New York, that Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley and Senator Seward, have each been served with a summons to appear before the Grand Inquest to answer such interrogations as may be put to them there concerning certain grave matters with which they are supposed to have complicity.

Fort Sumter without Provisions.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post: In this evening's Post, in your leading article—"The Charleston Outrage"—you amongst other things say that the garrison of Fort Sumter needs reinforcement, fuel and provisions; you ask "how it happened that Major Anderson offered to keep the two hundred laborers in the fort if they would do duty under the United States flag?" &c.

Perhaps the following statement of facts from Mr. George McFadden, employed at Fort Moultrie and at Fort Sumter, may clear up the doubts of some, falsely the statements of others, and sustain the remarks of this evening's Post's leading article. Mr. George McFadden, formerly a soldier of the United States Army, for many years serving in my command in the First Division New York State Militia, and a thorough practical soldier in artillery, rifle and infantry manual of arms, a man of great physical power, and a true soldier in feeling, whose antecedents and practice through all phases of life may be summed up in the one word integrity. You may, therefore, place full confidence in his statement publicly made when he arrived in New York, after he, in common with others, was discharged from Fort Sumter by Major Anderson.

SERGEANT GEO. MCFADDEN'S STATEMENT.

Fort Moultrie was in a much better condition for defence than Fort Sumter; nearly all the guns were mounted, and everything was in apple order, and the men in good condition; three days before we retired from Fort Moultrie, Major Anderson brought from Fort Sumter an apparatus to mount the remaining guns. This apparatus was left behind at Fort Moultrie. When we arrived at Fort Sumter everything was cold, miserable, and unfinished. Fort Sumter has five faces to it, and some nine or ten guns imperfectly mounted. These guns cannot be depressed sufficiently to defend the fort. They are mounted for long range shot, and any object within a mile or a mile and a half of this fort it would be as harmless to it as our present fort on our battery, enfilading the channel between Governor and Ellis Islands would be harmless to the boats constantly passing it.

Fort Sumter has no provisions. Major Anderson took from Fort Moultrie some fifty barrels of flour and one or two casks of other provisions. A sergeant and squad of men in citizen's dress were sent ashore to purchase provisions. They procured some eighty pounds of beef, with vegetables, &c. The Charleston Vigilant Committee would not permit them to take away the provisions they had paid for, and they persisted in doing so. Fort Sumter has no fuel, and if they have any at all it must be by burning what they can find in the fort to burn. The fort is in a perfect state of incompleteness, and as Major Anderson being able to defend it—unless he is not attacked—it is all nonsense. He will be a smarter man than I take him to be if he can do it against a lot of men. Only give me a hundred determined fellows, and I'll have possession of that fort in a half hour from the moment we get on the landing; all I'd want is an additional number of men to carry and raise the ladders for the men to scale the walls.

Major Anderson never asked the workmen to stay and fight under the American flag. He had done so for one would have stuck to him as long as he had anything to stick to. On the contrary he was most anxious to get rid of the many extra mouths that were eating up the provisions he wanted for his own men. As to all the statements of the papers as to his impregnability, it is all balderdash, &c. &c.

I think I have here given nearly verbatim the statement of Mr. McFadden. If it be of any value to you, or if its publication can put our past military resources, as represented in our military bureau at Washington, to the blush, it is at your service.

A. C. CASTLE.

New York, January 15, 1861.

ADVICE FROM RAREY.—In saddling a horse I proceeded thus: I first show him the saddle. If you pull him about or blind his eyes he thinks something is wrong, and of course resists. But accustom him to the saddle by placing it on and off several times, and all is right. In mounting, too, gentlemen go wrong, as they do about almost everything—[laughter]—about a horse. They bear their weight on the foot in the stirrup and try to clasp, so that the horse is like a fly on a pane of glass—his weight on one side. Mr. Rarey then proceeded to illustrate his method of mounting—standing close to the horse and bearing his weight upon the horse's shoulder. Now, a horse has great power in pulling his head down, but little when it is pulled a-side. This shows you how to stop a horse when he runs away. If you made a dead pull it is like a man trying to lift himself over a fence by his boot straps. But if you turn him round (illustrating) he is power less.

If a horse jibs you in the street, and refuses to go on, don't attempt to spur him; turn him round and round. He would rather go on than keep turning any time. You remember the mule who used to go through a brook to lighten his load of salt, which dissolved in the water. His master cured him by loading him with salt, which the water made heavier. No beating could have accomplished such a reformation. Mr. Rarey then took a dray showed it to the horse, explaining that horses only feared what they did not understand, as boys feared face-pieces in the dark, unless they knew them to be pasteboard; and then, rattling the drum over the nervous puller, concluded this part of his lecture amid hearty applause.

Rarey's Lecture.

WOMEN who sue for breach of promise may fail to get money, but they generally receive heavy damages.

A Letter from a Civil Engineer at Fort Moultrie.

The following, says the Troy Whig, are extracts of a letter from Mr. Pollins, a graduate of the Rensselaer Institute, but now in the employ of the "Independent Republic of South Carolina," as Civil Engineer. The letter was addressed to Mr. E. P. Jones:

"Under present circumstances my time is taken up at Fort Moultrie, and I may before long be ordered off to erect batteries lower down on the coast, to repel any attempted invasion on the part of the North. Jim Coit and I expected to be sent off together, for you must know this State has resumed her sovereignty, and organized her Army and Corps of Engineers."

There is no hope for the Union. It would be madness for the North to attempt coercion, for, though she might attempt to sweep the South from Virginia to the Gulf of Mexico, she never could restore a Union dismembered by her own madness and folly.

Why, sir, if the worst came to the worst, the very women and children would take up arms in defence of their homes and families. I have not yet met one single individual who was not for instant and everlasting secession. The time for compromises has past. Every Northern State may repeal her Personal Liberty Bills without affecting the issue in the least. The North has shown a determination to break up this Confederacy. She has no one to blame but herself. Any country acknowledging the higher-law doctrine can hold no Constitution sacred or make any pledge inviolate. The North is now showing great inconsistency; she would attempt to enslave sovereign States, and yet refuses to allow those States to hold the negro in the sphere designed by Providence. The truth of the matter is this: Love of power is the mainspring of her policy, to gain which she has resorted to the most dastardly measures, using the negro as a blind. Let us part in peace; it is all we ask; we may then live side by side in harmony, and continue commercial relations advantageously to both parties; but force war upon us, and it will arouse a hatred which death itself might scarcely subdue. The fact is, the Union has been dissolved for the last fifteen years, the recent acts have only been a confirmation of such dissolution.

Good bye! All here are ready for the worst, and death or victory is stamped upon the forehead of every Carolina citizen. We do not want war. We wish to injure no one. But we shall maintain our independence at all and every hazard.

An Old Fort.—Fort Marion, which is one of the defenses of the harbor of St. Augustine, Florida, was built by the Spaniards when Florida was a Spanish province. It is not a fortress of much magnitude or strength, but is an interesting relic of the style of fortification at the period in which it was constructed. It is situated at the extreme southeastern part of the town, where the soldiers are garrisoned at the barracks, situated in the opposite portion, and which was once the Convent of St. Francis.

It is probably the oldest fortress in the United States, and is interesting as a relic of the style of ancient fortification, and for its association with events in old Spanish, English, and Indian wars. The precise year of its construction is not definitely known. It may have been commenced by the Spaniards in 1695, or not until many years later. It was named by them the Castle of St. Mark, and was completed in 1776. It is situated at the Northern extremity of the town. It is built of stone; its walls are about twenty-one feet high, terminating in four bastioned angles, at the several corners each of which is surmounted with towers corresponding. It is casemated and bomb proof. The work is enclosed by a wide deep ditch, with perpendicular walls of masonry, over which is thrown a bridge, which, was originally protected by a draw, the fort has a sea wall, a mile in length, built for the main purpose of a breakwater. The interior of this old fortress is said to be full of dark gloomy retreats and subterranean passages. A little work of "Sketches of St. Augustine," published in 1845, says of it: "Within the bastion of the Northeast angle, far under ground, is a dark dungeon-like recess, constructed of solid masonry work. This place was accidentally discovered soon after the work fell into the hands of the American army. It was then walked over. As to the history of the place—whether it was once an inquisitorial chamber, or the scene of vengeance, there is silence."

[Providence Journal.]

DEATH OF LOLA MONTEZ.—This celebrated woman has ceased to exist. She was buried near New York city on Thursday last. Lola Montez was born about the year 1820. Her first appearance in Paris, where she went upon the stage as a dancer, and created quite a sensation, was in 1840. In 1847 she went to Munich, where her relations with the old King of Bavaria gave her notoriety. She was created Countess of Landsfeld, with a pension of 20,000 florins. The chief events of her subsequent career are yet fresh in the popular memory.

Some months since an attack of paralysis brought her to her death bed. Here she was found by a lady who had known her in childhood, and who tended her with charitable care and religious devotion.—Charleston Courier.

SHOES.—During the past week there were shipped by rail and sea from Boston, to places outside the New England States according to the Shoe and Leather Reporter, 2,289 cases of boots and shoes. Of these 1,705 cases were sent to the Middle States, 552 to the Western States, 230 to the Southern States, 2 to Cuba. Of these shipped South 32 cases went to Charleston, S. C.

DEFER not charities till death. He that doth so is rather liberal of another man's than his own.—Bacon.